

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Members of the Publishers' Press.—The latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world are received by the Daily Times up to the hour of going to press.

Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

3,260

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

Old Winter jealously guards his supremacy.

Anything said to the overseer of the poor today is considered quite Germane.

The comparatively small losses by fire in Rutland and Burlington prove the value of a good fire department.

It is said that the Czar is grief-stricken. Let his conscience smite him a little and no harm would result.

The finance committee inform us that with the use of economy the city can get along with a tax of 250 cents on a dollar next year. Everybody look pleasant.

Frank Croker sacrificed his life on the altar of the speed mania. And still, others will run the same risks just to be able to say that they have driven an automobile the fastest ever run.

THE CZAR'S LATEST MISTAKE.

Common decency outraged, resulting in the shedding of the blood of hundreds of defenseless men, women and children, tells the story of the latest ill-advised move of the autocratic Nicholas, the Czar of Russia. At this time when the great, unwieldy power has all that it can contend with from without, this revolutionary spirit engendered and fostered within, enkindled and set ablazing by a despot, blinded to the situation, cannot fail to shake the empire to its very foundations, even though revolution does not actually break out. A member of royalty declares that nothing short of a representative government or the life of Nicholas himself will appease the people, bowed down by oppression and just beginning to realize the tremendous power that they can exercise. It must mean sooner or later a representative government. And the haughty Czar must come to a realization of it soon. There cannot be many repetitions of the outbursts now taking place in the nation's capital before he will be compelled to give in and grant concessions, real concessions, to his subjects. By such acts as the shooting down of defenseless people by the scores, one might say, without provocation, he is alienating the last spark of loyalty which subjects can have for their ruler, small as it is in Russia.

In the present crisis Nicholas has shown a contemptuous disregard for the rights of the poorer class. The workers in the iron shops demanded an increase of pay and a decrease in the length of the work day. The demand went to the authorities and was turned down. Then the workers struck. Before any violence had been done they appealed to the emperor to listen to their side of the case, promising him protection at any conference that might be arranged. The emperor turned a deaf ear to them, and when they prepared to make a demonstration by marching to his winter palace, his only move was to protect himself and to prepare to shoot them down. The strikers came to the



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palace; they were met with a volley of lead. Hundreds fell, dead or wounded. The blood of those martyrs changes the complexion of the situation. It is now no longer simply an industrial uprising; it is the uprising of a party smarting under oppression and prepared at the smallest opportunity to break out in open revolution. This has not come yet. It may not come in this particular outbreak. But with each year that passes and with each added insult to the common people, the spirit of hatred of the autocratic rule grows in force. Nicholas is not dealing with peoples not of Russian blood; he is dealing with Russians themselves, though they be of the poorer class.

ISTHMIAN CANAL POSITIONS.

Those who are looking with longing to Panama Canal jobs should deliberate before taking up positions there, as the following from the Boston Herald of yesterday reveals: "We have received a letter written from Panama, or at least from Ancon, by an employee of the isthmian canal commission, who, if his tale is to be believed, is suffering the tortures of the damned because he unwisely trusted in the promises of the commission that his life at the isthmus would be a happy one, with presumably good remuneration for not too exacting services. He has apparently found that life in the tropics for one brought up in the temperate zone is widely different from what fancy has pictured it to be, and that hard work under tropical conditions is much more exhausting than it would be in a place where the thermometer registered near the zero point. Furnished rooms, he asserts, are not to be had except at exorbitant prices. The rooms that American employees can afford to hire are damp and otherwise unattractive, and are infested with scorpions and other insects. The food is poor and costly, while work in the swamps, where, with obvious exaggeration, he says one has to wade around up to his neck for ten hours a day, is disheartening, and hence unattractive. Altogether, our correspondent, who says his experience is that of most of his associates, believes that he has been induced to go to the isthmus under false pretences, and has been woefully cheated during his stay there. It is probable that quite a number of those who took places under the isthmian canal commission did so in ignorance of what they

had to encounter; but if our correspondent thinks that, in the early stages of the work, it would be possible to provide workmen with good and sanitary living places, and with plenty of cheap food to eat, he is laboring under a serious mistake. Perhaps this end will never come about. Only those who like a life which has something of the spice of adventure in it, and are willing to put up with all sorts of hard experiences, had better think of seeking employment at the isthmus of Panama. Those who cannot stand this strain are those who should, on all accounts, stay at home, for we do not believe that it would be possible to arrange matters, by congressional agitation or otherwise, to satisfy such persons as the man who has been so good as to forward his tale of grievance to us."

HORSES.

A horse unaccustomed to the whip will know the meaning of it when it is used at once to correct a fault.

A great majority of the spavins and ringbones, not to speak of the heaves and numerous other horse ailments, are caused by rough and thoughtless driving.

Common sense should tell any one that a horse should be started, urged forward and stopped by the voice and that resort to the whip should never be had unless absolutely necessary.

A horse that must be whipped continually to get work out of him is no good and had a little better be shot. He is an annoyance and a nuisance. He is like an eye servant that must be watched all the time.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

The school board at Wabash, Ind., has decreed that plain sewing must be taught in the Wabash public schools. Boys must sew as well as the girls.

The French ambassador, M. Jusserand, has notified President Alderman of the University of Virginia that the republic of France will present to the university a bust of Lafayette.

W. C. Matthews, the negro football and baseball player, has been elected one of Harvard's senior class day officers. This is among the highest honors in the gift of Harvard undergraduates.

PAUPERS PUT TO WORK.

There are few able-bodied paupers in Holland. A tract of public land containing 5,000 acres is divided into six model farms, to one of which the person applying for public relief is sent.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

An Impression.

The statesman's life is very gay.
His troubles are often light.
He seems to have a lot to say
And nothing much to do.
—Washington Star.

A Gloomy Report.

Friend—How is business?
Fortune Teller—Oh, it isn't any too brisk. It isn't easy to make a fortune telling them.—New York Press.

A Very Evident Truth.

Old adages are often right.
For instance, you will find
The dude who dresses "out of sight"
Is also "out of mind."
—Philadelphia Press.

A Higher Law.

"Doesn't the constitution guarantee a man the right of free speech?"
"Yes, unless he's a married man."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

In Winter Time.

Full coiled deep the earth is hid
Beneath its fleecy coverlid;
Full coiled deep on plain and hill
Full winter's cygnets feathered ill
With mantling snow for miles outspread
The earth is all encompassed.
Yet underneath these frozen deeps
A pulse of life creation keeps.
The grasses, sleeping, hear the tread
Of spring advancing overhead
And, dreaming, whisper through the dream,
Enchanted stillness, "We are here!"
And maples, frosted in the snow,
Wait for the time for sap to flow,
And the arbutus chills holds
Its ready buds in frosty folds
And lingers till the May shall bring
Its fragrant hour of blossoming.
So, bond to cruel frost of fate,
The trees and blossoms dream and wait;
So linger patient till the sun
Shall break their fetters one by one
And naked spread on either hand
For their demesne "a promised land."

Ah, heart, no season ever blew
A storm the sun could pierce not through!
Though deep thy sorrow may appear
This lonesome winter of the year,
Be sure that still, no kind is fate,
Spring comes to those who trust and wait!
—Andrew B. Saxton in Leslie's Weekly.

Disturbing the Piece.



—Leslie's Weekly.

TUCKER'S PLEA FOR HIMSELF

Continued from First Page.

have been committed. If he were there for an honest purpose he never would have told falsehoods about it.

"The murderer, detected in attempting to steal, struck this woman down to save himself from the consequences of his own crime."

"They say that the sheath and the knife were not together. You will wonder and you will inquire why they were kept apart. A knife so keen that it could not fall on the floor of a theatre without cutting a man's finger, yet was carried, they say, like a watch or a pencil. Doubtless there were in many homes in Western weapons which might have caused this death. But did any one else go home and in terror destroy his knife?"

"There was blood upon the knife," continued Mr. Parker. "The coat also had spots of human blood upon it. Look at the inner side of the button on which is blood and tell me if any abject friend of the defendant can account for it. Look at the lapel of the coat and decide whether the blood there dropped from a cut finger or came from the wounds of Mabel Page."

Raising Bloodhounds in Vermont.

Notwithstanding the high estimation in which it has been held, the English bloodhound is at present comparatively rare, even in Great Britain, says Leslie's Weekly. This may be due to the delicate constitution of the animal, making it somewhat difficult to rear, and the fact that there is not so great a demand for it as formerly for practical uses. The first English bloodhounds ever seen in the United States were exhibited by Mr. Edwin Brough of Scarborough, England, at the Westminster kennel bench show in 1885. Mrs. J. L. Winchell, who was at that time associated with Mr. Brough, subsequently went on his own hook into the business of rearing bloodhounds. Mr. Winchell resides on a farm near the pleasant village of Fair Haven, Vt., and owing to him the Green Mountain state has become the leading source of supply for these interesting animals in this country. It is claimed that he has raised more show dogs and more registered American-bred bloodhounds than all the other breeders combined. His kennel at present contains some twenty-five bloodhounds of various ages, some of them being among the finest he has ever owned. All of them are either prize-winners of the progeny of those decorated with the blue ribbon. He has sold several hundred bloodhounds since he began to breed them, and he has obtained for these prices ranging from \$500 upward. He numbers among his patrons the Rockefellers and other millionaires, and many prominent people who are lovers of dogs visit his kennel every year.

The fame of his pack has gone abroad, and he often exports bloodhounds to England.

To Pay Vermonters for Steamboat.

A bill to pay the heirs of the late George W. Saulpaw \$7,000 for a steamboat confiscated during the Civil War by the Union forces has just been passed by Congress and approved by the President. The bill was looked after in the house by Congressman Kittredge Haskins and reported favorably by him from the committee on war claims of which he is a member.

The Vermonters interested in the matter are residents of Bellows Falls in Colonel Haskins' district. The bill has been some years in coming to a successful passage. It was first introduced in the Forty-sixth Congress and has been several times passed by one of the two houses, and in the Fifty-sixth Congress by both, but failed to reach the President in time for his signature. The steamer was used by Mr. Saulpaw in the construction of bridges, and was seized by the Confederates, but recovered by his officers, some of whom remained on board, and later seized and used by the Federals.

RARE INDIAN POTTERY.

Bowls of a Lost Art Kept by a Tribe of Territorial Indians.

A field party which has been in the western part of the Creek Nation doing government work among the full bloods recently returned to Muskogee, I. T., and reports finding what is believed to be some of the finest specimens of antique pottery, an art now lost to the Indians, that have been seen in this part of the United States, says a Muskogee correspondent of the Kansas City Star. These specimens are at the busk grounds of the Alabama Indians, three miles south of Weleetka, and probably will remain there, as no one dares to touch them because of the reverence in which they are held by this band of Indians. They have seldom been seen by whites.

There are about twenty-five earthen jars of various shapes and sizes. Some of them are very large. They are the medicine bowls of the tribe, and no one is allowed to handle them except the medicine man. They are kept in a small house which was built adjoining the busk ground. The busk is a square spot of earth, smooth and clean, where the Indians assemble to dance and feast once each year. It is then that these earthen pots and bowls are brought into use. The medicine man makes medicine in them.

The Indians say that the vessels were brought with them from Alabama. The Alabama are one of the oldest of the Creek clans. They number about 200 and still retain their language, which is different from the Creek, although all Alabama can speak Creek. This clan has retained its primitive ways, and a century of civilized surroundings has left them untouched. They live, dress and eat just as they did a hundred years ago, when they lived along the creeks of Alabama.

Corsican's Privilege.

Mr. Justice Darling at the Newcastle (England) assizes in summing up a case of stabbing said the fact that the prisoner was a Corsican, whose blood was hot for the constant use of the knife, must be taken into consideration.

WEDNESDAY

Is the last day of our Jan'y Clearance Sale.

SATURDAY

Our Annual White Sale begins at 9 A. M.

Look Out For Flyer.

The Vaughan Store!

The Last Week

—OF OUR—

Clearance Sale!

We have had three weeks of stock-reducing that has been a success for us and a money-saver for the customer.

We have been all through the stock again and where we have seen the slightest evidence of too many goods they have received a quick moving price for this week.

One Important Factor in a Corner Store Sale is, we do not offer an inferior class of merchandise. It is good. Everything has got to be that comes in here.

THERE ARE BARGAINS IN

Furs, Coats, Shirt Waist Suits, Dress Goods, Linens, Waists, Petticoats, Comforters and hosts of Remnants representing every stock in the store. You can use your dollar to advantage here and now.

The Perley E. Pope Co.,

(Taplin's Old Store)

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The Trust Company has wide powers. It is at once a Commercial Bank and a Savings Bank. It may be more than these, for it may act as Executor or Trustee of Estates, as Assignee, Receiver or Guardian in the same manner and subject to the same control by the Court as in the case of an individual. The GRANITE SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY has been duly empowered to handle this class of business, and offers its services to the community at large.

Changing Conditions.

Conditions have changed in a hundred years. A century ago a man wishing to provide for the welfare of his family in the event of his death must, of necessity, name an individual to carry out his wishes. Some people do it that way now. It isn't the best way, however, and the trend is ever toward the Trust Company with its paid-up capital, its surplus and its staff of capable officials trained in the science of accounts, experienced in business, used to the handling of large interests and with knowledge as to the safe investment of trust funds. The individual has his personal interests—things of first importance, to which the handling of trusts or the settlement of estates must ever be a secondary matter. The Trust Company handles trusts and settles estates as a part of its day's work—they are matters of FIRST IMPORTANCE.

OUR TRUST DEPARTMENT IS AT YOUR SERVICE.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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First Class Real Estate Mortgages, Five Per Cent.

STATEMENT JANUARY 3, 1905.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Real Estate Loans, all in Vermont	Capital Stock
\$588,354.20	50,000.00
Other Loans	Surplus Fund
291,346.98	8,000.00
Bonds and Investments ..	Undivided Profits
238,414.79	10,348.36
U.S. 2 per cent Bonds at par	Deposits
26,400.00	1,176,918.05
Other U.S. Bonds	Premiums U.S. Bonds Sold ..
72,794.43	2,852.09
Funds on Hand	
27,808.13	
\$1,245,118.53	\$1,245,118.53

All our Mortgage Loans are made on improved property in the state of Vermont. Interest is credited to depositors April 1st and October 1st in each year, thus giving depositors compound interest.

We pay all taxes on deposits not exceeding \$2,000. We would be pleased to do business with you.

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